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First, since Sawyer County is drained by the Chippewa River, and since the first person of the English race who is known to have visited that region was the famous traveler, Jonathan Carver, the name Carver would seem to be an appropriate one for the village you have in mind.

Second, the first resident fur traders of Sawyer County were the Warren brothers and John Baptiste Corbin. Either Warren or Corbin would seem to us to make a good name for the town. Either name would also be easy to spell and sufficiently euphonious.

Third, if an Indian name is desired, the first important Chippewa chief of this region was Sha-da-wish. Among his descendants were Ka-ka-ke, Labudee, Mon-so-ne, and Ke-dug-a-be-shew. The last two names mentioned mean respectively moose tail and spotted lynx.

#### ORIGIN OF THE WORD "WINNEQUAH"

Can you give me any information concerning the origin and historical significance of the name "Winnequah," applied to the point projecting into Lake Monona?

FREDERICK BRANDENBURG,  
*Madison, Wisconsin.*

The site of Winnequah was originally known as Strawberry Point, Squaw Point, Old Indian Garden, and Wood's Point. It was the village home for the Lake Monona Winnebago, and when Madison was first built it was occupied by Abraham Wood, who had a Winnebago chief's daughter for his squaw. She was one of the illustrious family of Decorah, and her father was chief of the band in the vicinity of Portage. In 1835 William B. Long and Abraham Wood entered the fifty-two acres of the point in the Mineral Point land office, and three years later, March 24, 1838, transferred their interest to Col. William B. Slaughter. After this transaction Wood moved to Poynette. Slaughter kept the land as an investment. Thomas B. Sutherland, one of the founders of the State Historical Society, was wont to relate his experiences as surveyor in 1835 when he spent some time at the Indian village at Strawberry Point. The name "Winnequah" was bestowed upon the point some time in the late sixties by Capt. Francis (Frank) Barnes who ran a steamboat line on Lake Monona. Barnes had a fancy for odd names; one of his boats was named the "Scutanaubequon." He built a dancing hall on the point and fitted

it up for picnic parties and seems to have invented the word "Winnequah." At least, its meaning is not to be found among the Winnebago vocabularies, nor is it susceptible of any interpretation except that it is made up of Winnebago Squaw Point. Barnes carried on his steamboat line from 1866 to 1873 or 1874, perhaps later. The Madison directory for 1877-78 lists him as "captain of tug." The owner of Strawberry Point—to revert to its first name—from 1868 or earlier was N. W. Dean. He seems to have rented or leased the land to Barnes for his picnic grounds.

### THE DISCOVERY OF LAKE SUPERIOR

In Volume Seven of the *American Nation* Mr. Thwaites states (page 52) that Lake Superior was discovered in 1616. All other secondary accounts give 1629. Can you tell me whether or not the date 1616 is a misprint? If not where can I get the information about its discovery?

E. G. DOUDNA,  
*Eau Claire, Wisconsin.*

The dates of the discoveries of the several great lakes are not definitely known, and there is no uniformity of statement concerning their first exploration. Dr. Thwaites's works reflect this uncertainty. In the *American Nation* volume to which you refer he was inclined to accept the theory of Etienne Brulé's exploration of Lake Superior, and thought it might have occurred after his journey to the Susquehanna in 1615, and before his return in 1618 to Quebec. Therefore he gives the date as 1616. In his *Wisconsin*, published in 1908, he appears to have rejected the theory of Brulé's explorations, and states that Jean Nicolet in 1634 was probably the discoverer of Lake Superior. In his school *History of the United States* (Boston, 1912) he shows his doubt by giving "about 1629" as the date of the discovery. Not all secondary accounts give the date as 1629. Our own opinion is that there is no authority for this date, and that it arises from a misinterpretation of Edward J. Neill's statement in Justin Winsor's *Narrative and Critical History of America*, IV, 165. One of the latest histories of the Great Lakes (Channing and Lansing's *The Story of the Great Lakes*, New York, 1909) gives no date for the discovery of Lake Superior, but assigns 1610 to the first white man's voyage on Lake Huron, five years earlier than the traditional one of 1615 for